Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1830.

[VOL. X....NO. 520.

TERMS.....At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, cheapness of provisions, &c. the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

Ewart's Hotel,

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened that large and commodious HOUSE formerly known by the name of

CLARK'S HOTEL,

On the first day of January next. Its central situation and contiguity to the Court House, render it as desirable a location for Gentlemen who may visit Columbia on business or pleasure, as any other in the place. Those who may feel disposed to patronize this Establishment, may depend that no efforts shall be wanting to render their situation satisfactory and comfortable.

The materials are now in a state of readiness to arrange Parlours and Private Apartments for Ladies and Families. SAMUEL EWART.

March, 1830. 3mt22

Catawba Springs.

THE subscriber, intending to move from this part of the State, offers for sale the above establishment, with or without the furniture: there is attached to this, 6 or 700 acres of Land, a part of which is in excellent farming order, prime Meadows, Orchard, &c. Negroes would be received in payment; and the condition, besides, will be liberal.

If the above establishment is not sold by the first of May next, it may be rented for one or more years.

From the increasing custom for the last three years, during the summer months, the place, if properly attended to, may be rendered as profitable as any establishment of a similar kind in the State. 99 CHARLES JUGNOT.

Bratisford, Lincoln county, Dec. 7, 1829.

Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, *Tailor,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING,

after the neatest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in the first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice.

All kinds of *Cutting Out* of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

P. S He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style. 15

Salisbury, April 15th, 1830.

Carriage Making.

THE subscriber having purchased the establishment of Mr. Miles Hill, in the town of Charlotte, N. C. is prepared to carry on the *Coach* and *Gig Making Business* in all its various branches. Having procured the best kind of materials, and having good workmen in his employ, he will make to order, as well as keep on hand, all descriptions of Coaches, Gigs, Carriages, Stages, Barouches, Carry-Alls, &c. His prices shall be very low, for *cash*; on a reasonable indulgence will be extended to responsible customers. All orders for work from a distance, will be promptly attended to. *Repairs* of all kinds, will be done on short notice, and reasonable terms.

DANIEL BUTTON.

Charlotte, N. C. Dec. 23d, 1829. 99

New Tailor's Shop

IN CONCORD.

THE subscribers having formed a copartnership in the above business, under the firm of *Smith & Taylor*, respectfully inform the citizens of Cabarrus and the adjacent counties, that they have bought out Mr. Thomas V. Canon's Shop in the Town of Concord, and are now prepared to carry on the

Fashionable Tailoring Business,

in a style equal to any thing, in that line, south of the Northern Cities. Having acquired a knowledge of their business at the North, they feel warranted in speaking thus confidently. They will regularly receive, at short intervals, from New-York and Philadelphia, the latest Fashions for

Dress Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c.

which will enable them to accommodate Gentlemen with garments, made up after the very latest and most splendid styles at the North.

Smith & Taylor invite a trial of their Shop, as they feel assured, that in the style of their work, the reasonableness of their prices, &c. they will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with work. DAVID SMITH,

JOHN C. TAYLOR.

Concord, May 4th, 1830. 3t20.

Notice.

THE subscriber having obtained, in January last, a patent right for his Machine, known by the name of a Hollow Cylinder Screen, and an attached ribb'd Rocker, for the purpose of Washing Gold out of gravel and sand; he therefore forbids all persons from using said Machine without leave; otherwise they will lay themselves liable to the penalty laid down in the patent law. P. SUMMEY.

Lexington, N. C. April 24, 1830. 6t22

A Neat Dwelling,

In the Town of Salisbury, for sale.

THIS property is pleasantly situated in the most agreeably part of the town, and is very suitable for a small family. The lot is spacious, and contains a very good garden, with much rare shrubbery. The terms can be made easy, as the most of the purchase money can be paid by note in the Bank, on the usual terms of accommodation. Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to Mr. E. Allemong, or to David F. Caldwell, Esq. (who is authorised to make title,) and the terms can be known. H. C. JONES.

Feb'y. 20th, 1830. 08

Boot and Shoe Making.

THOMAS MULL, Jr. having just received a fresh and extensive assortment of all descriptions of Northern LEATHER and *Materials*, of the best quality: and having in his employ from 10 to 15 Journeymen, some of whom are equal if not superior to any workmen in the United States;—he therefore feels warranted in asserting, that he is able to execute every description of work in his line of business, equal, as to style, neatness and durability, to any thing of the kind in the Union.

Having engaged Mr. EBENEZER DICKSON as Foreman, that gentleman will, *at all times*, be found in attendance at my Shop, (which is on Main street, three doors south of the Court House, and adjoining the Post-Office) to receive orders, deliver work, give receipts for moneys paid, and generally to accommodate all who may patronize the Establishment.

From my extensive arrangements in business, I am enabled to give long indulgencies to responsible dealers.

Grateful for the liberal patronage hitherto received, I shall use every endeavor to merit a continuance of the public favor.

Orders for Boots or Shoes, sent from a distance, shall be promptly executed, and the work sent as per order,

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830. 3mt25

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

Wanted, two first rate workmen, at Ladies' Shoes and Pumps; to whom good wages, and constant employment, will be given, on application as above. T. MULL, Jr.

Hampton & Palmer,

HAVE formed a copartnership, as *Watch and Clock Makers, Silversmiths* and *Jewellers*, for the purpose of carrying on the business, in all its various branches, in the town of Salisbury. They occupy the *New Shop*, built by James B. Hampton, adjoining his dwelling—on Maine street, 6 or 7 doors south of the Court-House.

They will carefully Repair *all kinds* of Watches, Clocks, and Time-Pieces, and warrant them to perform well; And are prepared to manufacture, and will keep on hand for sale, all descriptions of Silver Ware, such as Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs, &c. Work sent from a distance will be promptly executed, and safely returned according to directions.

A good assortment of JEWELRY will be kept constantly on hand, and sold low for *cash*.

JAMES B. HAMPTON,
JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830. 13

James B. Hampton tenders his grateful acknowledgements to the public, for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to himself individually; and respectfully asks a continuance of it to the firm of which he is a partner. N. B. Those indebted to him, are earnestly desired to liquidate their accounts as soon as possible; as his new arrangement makes it necessary old scores should be settled up.

Great Bargains in Lands.

THE subscriber offers for sale thirty or forty thousand acres of *Land*, situated in Ashe county, N. C. adjoining Burke county on the south, and the Tennessee line on the west and north. This land is surveyed off into tracts of from 800 to 1200 acres each, and the quality of each tract is certified to by the surveyor, who has made a plat of his survey which may be seen on application to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson of Lincolnton, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to subscriber in Asheville, Buncombe county. A large portion of this land is as good as any in the State. *Lead* ore has been discovered on different parts of the survey; and *gold* has been found adjacent to it: the climate is the most healthy and delightful in the world; and at no very distant day, this mountain region of North Carolina must become the favorite part of the state; the land is well timbered, and finely watered. The tracts marked 1st quality will be sold at 75 cents per acre; 2d quality, at 50 cents; and 3d quality, 40 cents per acre. The payments may be made in four yearly instalments with interest until paid; and the subscriber will give bond to make title on payment of the money and interest.

So favorable an opportunity for obtaining good and cheap farms, was never before offered in this state. The title to the land is indisputable; *warrantee* deeds will be given to purchasers. Application for further information, and for purchasing any part of these lands, can be made to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson in Lincolnton, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to the subscriber.

JOHN BROWN.

December 14th, 1829. 100tf

N. B. The subscriber also offers about 90,000 acres of land in Buncombe and Haywood counties. Many of these lands contain some of the most valuable minerals in the Union. In a short time the subscriber will be prepared to *lease* some of these tracts to companies who might be disposed to work the valuable mines of iron, lead, silver, and gold, which they contain. He has already leased out some of the tracts, and has had fair offers for the sale of others. Any part of these lands will be sold, very low; and *warrantee* titles made to purchasers. *J. Brown.*

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States:

Passed at the First Session of the 21st Congress.

NUMBER 33.

An Act to authorise the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to redeem the public debt of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the state of the Treasury will admit of the application of a greater sum than ten millions of dollars in any one year, to the payment of interest and charges, and to the reimbursement or purchase of the principal of the public debt, it shall be lawful for him, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to cause such surplus to be placed at the disposal of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the same shall be applied by them to the reimbursement or purchase of the principal of the public debt, at such times as the state of the Treasury will best admit.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever, in any year, there shall be a surplus in the Sinking Fund beyond the amount of interest and principal of the debt which may be actually due and payable by the United States, in such year, in conformity with their engagements, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to apply such surplus to the purchase of any portion of the public debt, at such rates as, in their opinion, may be advantageous to the United States; any thing in any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the fourth and fifth sections of the act, entitled "an act to provide for the redemption of the public debt," approved on the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, being the balance of the sums heretofore appropriated for the expenses of taking the next Census, and which will not be required for that purpose, be and the same is hereby directed to be passed to the surplus fund upon the last day of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, April 29, 1830.
ANDREW JACKSON.

NUMBER 34

An Act, to extend the time for commencing the improvement of the navigation of the Tennessee river.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for commencing the improvement of the navigation of the Tennessee river, under an act of Congress "to grant certain relinquished and unappropriated lands to the State of Alabama, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee, Cahawba, and Black Warrior rivers," approved the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, be, and the same is hereby, extended to the first day of December next.

Approved, April 24, 1830.

NUMBER 35.

An Act, for the relief of the widows and orphans of the Officers, Seamen, and Marines of the sloop of war Hornet.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the widows, if any such there be, and, in case there be no widow, the child or children; and, if there be no child, then the parent or parents; and if there be no parent, then the brothers and sisters of the officers, seamen, and marines, who were in the service of the United States, and lost in the United States' sloop of war Hornet, shall be entitled to and receive, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to six months pay of their respective deceased relatives, aforesaid, in addition to the pay due to the said deceased, on the tenth day of September last, up to which day the arrears of pay due the deceased, shall be allowed and paid by the accounting officers of the Navy Department.

Approved, April 24, 1830.

NUMBER 36.

An Act, for the relief of the President, Directors, and Company, of the Bank of Chillicothe.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to the President, Directors, and Company, of the Bank of Chillicothe, the sum of two thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars eighty-five cents, the interest on certain bills, drawn on the Paymaster General, conformable to a contract, and on the Secretary of War, which were duly accepted, and protested for non-payment; and for advances made on the requisition of the Commanding General of the eighth military district, for money to pay the troops under his command, on their march to the frontier.

Approved, April 24, 1830.

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, on 25th instant, a Negro man who says his name is *Dick*, and belongs to John Bonner, of Fairfield District, South Carolina. He is about 30 years of age, and quite black; speaks quick when spoken to; and is of common size. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. F. SLATER, *Sh'ff.*

Salisbury, 28th, April 1830. 17

Cotton Gin Making,

BY HENRY A. CLINGAMON, in the town of Lexington, Davidson county, N. C. His Gins have the credit of being among the best in this part of the country.

April, 1830. 16

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

BUFFALO AND NEW-ORLEANS ROAD.

We make the following extracts from the speech of the Hon. SAM'L. P. CARSON, delivered in the House of Representatives, 25th March, on the bill to provide for the construction of a National Road from Buffalo to New-Orleans, on the *Western* route, through Tennessee, &c. We regret the necessity we are under of publishing only detached parts of Mr. Carson's able argument; but our circumscribed limits will not admit of giving it in extenso.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, in the Chair.

The Chair announced the orders of the day, (a bill to construct a National Road from Buffalo, N. Y., passing by the seat of the General Government to New Orleans) and Mr. CARSON, of North Carolina, being entitled to the floor, rose and said:

Mr. Chairman:.....The constitutional powers of Congress to act upon this and similar subjects, have been assumed and maintained by the supporters of this bill.

Upon all subjects of this kind, Sir, involving constitutional questions, which have been discussed since I occupied a seat in this House, I have studiously avoided entering into the debates upon them. I have done so, Sir, for the very plain reason, that my vocation is that of a farmer; and well knowing that it requires professional science and deep research, to elucidate and give satisfaction upon those critical points upon which men of eminence, patriotism and distinction differ.

But, Sir, whatever my views may be of the constitutional powers of Congress, or however adverse to bills of this kind, I feel that it would be wholly useless to urge them here; and, if I should not be suspected of an attempt at rhetorical flourish, I would say, that you might as well attempt to dissolve those marble columns which support the canopy of this hall, by blowing upon them the breath of your nostrils, as to convince, by force of argument or powers of eloquence, those who have made up their opinions, or who, from the *force of circumstances*, will *not* be convinced.

Yes, Sir, it would be worse than idle; for all the experience which I have had upon this floor, but strengthens me in the conviction that if ever constitutional arguments are urged with effect, it will be in *other halls*—not this. But do not, Mr. Chairman, infer any thing like a spirit of disunion in me, from this remark—far from it, Sir. I look upon that as the *last* resort, resulting from insufferable oppression, which a minority may be enforced or driven to, when it would cease to be patriotism to submit. But, Sir, should that ever arrive, (which may God, of his infinite mercy, avert!) may we not justly fear that the world may *then* bid a long farewell to all Republics, and to the *rights of man*.

My design is, Sir, to speak of the expediency, or rather inexpediency, of this measure; not that I can add any thing to the powerful argument of the justly distinguished gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. P. P. BARBOUR,) for the grounds which he took were so fully and ably occupied, that he has left little to be said by others. I shall, however, take the same side of the question; not that I shall be able to shed a new ray of light upon the subject, but for the reason that the bird of more humble flight may sometimes see what the eagle o'erlooks.

It has been gravely maintained, that this road is all important as a line of inter communication between distant points for the facilities of commercial intercourse, and the transportation of produce and merchandise. Now, Sir, admitting the constitutionality and the propriety of making roads for commercial purposes, is there any one who seriously believes that this, or any other road, can possibly be brought to compete, successfully, with the mighty father of rivers, and its tributary streams? What, Sir! change the channel of produce from the finest rivers in the world, with the powerful agency of steam, propelling boats hundreds of miles in the 24 hours, with a mere "*earthen*" road! Sir, when the mighty Missouri shall turn her current back upon her source, and force a passage through the rocky mountains, and empty her vast tribute of waters into the Pacific; and the beautiful Ohio shall be brought through the tunnel proposed to be cut by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. MERCER) and pour her waters into the Chesapeake, then, and not till then, let the gentleman propose the construction of roads through that region of country for commercial purposes.

But, Sir, what kind of a road have we proposed to us by the bill? "*An earthen road*," Sir. Yes, Sir, a miserable, paltry earthen road. Sir, the honorable chairman and his committee have not only fallen far in the rear of the march of science and the arts, in road making, but they have gone entirely back to olden times. Earthen roads were the first system of internal communication known to man. They were superseded by turnpikes, as they are called, which consisted in the application of stone, gravel, and other materials, which improved the foundation, and made it capable of bearing greater weight. Mr. McAdam has improved upon those roads, by a peculiar and regular method of preparing and applying the stone; and from his celebrity in his improvements, has arisen the name of McAdamised roads.

But, above all, Sir, is that highest effort of the human intellect in perfecting a system of road inter communication, which for ease, safety and expedition, challenges the astonishment and admiration of the world.

That system which has outstripped canals, and ruined their stocks in England; and that system which will supersede canals here, as well as all other systems of the kind, which have been devised by human ingenuity—yes sir, the Honorable Gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Mercer) must hear the appalling, the heart rending fact; that this mighty monument, (Chesapeake and Ohio canal) which for years he has been laboring with great zeal and exertion to erect to his memory, and which no doubt he had fondly hoped would transmit his name down to the latest posterity, must fall, and must give place to the superior improvement of *rail roads*.

Mr. Chairman, I ask leave to read a brief passage from the report of the Engineers; we shall then be able to judge of their views as to the commercial importance of this road.

I read from the report of the Engineers which may be found in the 9th vol. Executive papers, session of 1825 and 1826, Document 156, page 22. "In relation to external commerce," say the Engineers) "it appears to us that a road from Washington City to Orleans, will *not* afford, as to transportation, *advantages of national importance*; for the road will cross generally all the main water courses perpendicular to the coast; and in the direction and by means of which all the transportations are effective which relate to operations of external commerce."

"However, we have remarked in the foregoing part of this report, that the main water courses were crossed by the Eastern route at the head of sloop navigation; therefore a road in the direction of either, will accommodate the *districts*, through which it passes, for the transportation of their products *to the navigable streams*. Under this *local*" (mark the words, Mr. Chairman, "*local, not general*) "point of view, the external commerce will become benefitted to a certain extent," &c.

Thus, we see, Sir, that in the view of the Engineers, this road would not ensure benefits, *general* in their character, but such as are merely *local*; and even that no further than to afford districts through which it may pass the advantage of transporting their produce to the navigable streams.

This being the case, Sir, is there any one who will press the application of the national treasure, (which should never be disbursed only with a view to *national* objects, wherein *all* the parts are equally benefitted,) to purposes local in their character, and that to a limited extent?

Sir, it would be merging the "*general welfare*" into *local* welfare, and, against all principle, the greater into the lesser.

The "*Transportation of the Mail*" is the next, and last consideration to which I shall ask the attention of the Committee.

The first inquiry which suggests itself with regard to the expediency of constructing this road for the transportation of the mail, is, does any sufficient impediment exist to the transportation of the mail, which requires the application of this sum of money to remove or remedy?

Has the Post Office Department complained of a want of facilities in this particular, and asked the construction of a road at our hands? Or have they even suggested the propriety of the appropriation of any sum of money for purposes of the kind?

Sir, they have not; but, upon the contrary, we are informed by the very able report of the distinguished gentleman who presides over that Department, that the facilities are now ample, and will be *increased* as the means of the Department will justify, or the *public interest* shall require.

I shall now turn my attention to the relative merits of the different routes; and, if this road *is* to be made, I think I can show the propriety of selecting the most *direct practicable* route.

For all purposes, Sir, connected with the transportation of the Mail, the saving of time, cost of construction, distance, &c.

the most "direct and practicable route" as proposed by his amendment I had the honor to lay on your table a few days since, and which was printed by order of the House, and which I shall refer to the committee before I take my seat, is certainly the preferable one.

I lay down, then, as incontrovertible facts, that the route I proposed will be better, the cost of construction less, the distance less, and the number of inhabitants accommodated *much greater*.

Now, Sir, if I establish those positions, what member can refuse to vote for the amendment, whether he be for or against the bill?

The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Isacks) has clearly established the correctness of my three first positions, as to the goodness, cost, and distance; and the engineers who made the reconnoissance of the different routes have proven the fourth, (the number of inhabitants to be accommodated.) The gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. Isacks) said, (and I truly thank him for the argument) that, on the East of the mountains, we had a fine level surface: that nature, in her works, had been kind to us; we had nothing to do but to throw up a little sand, and we had fine roads, &c. With him, he said, and his constituents, and the people along the route selected, it was very different; they had mountains and limestone to contend with, and natural obstructions, which required the hand of art to alter and render them in a condition for the use and advantage of the country, &c. &c. and therefore, the Western route was the proper one. In answer to this argument, I have nothing to offer; the gentleman has granted all I ask—nay, more. Sir, I did not intend to disparage *his* route, by portraying the lofty mountains, and the quantities of limestone, which it would cost millions to make a road over, but only meant to urge, what cannot be denied, that the *direct route* is unquestionably the nearest; that the East side of the mountains afforded abundant materials for the construction of a road; that the surface was better, and the graduation more easy, than on the West side of the mountains; and the cost of construction would be much less. Sir, the Engineers support me in those positions; and what they have failed to do, has been abundantly supplied by the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Isacks). With regard to the population, Sir, to be accommodated by this road, I beg leave to read from the report of the Engineers, (the same as before recited) page 22.

Leaving out the States, say the Engineers, of Louisiana and Mississippi and the District of Columbia, the States accommodated *directly*, by the Eastern and middle (or *direct* as I proposed) route, will be according to the census of 1820,

Virginia, the population of which is,		1,065,336
North Carolina,	do.	638,829
South Carolina,	do.	502,741
Georgia,	do.	340,982
Alabama,	do.	127,901
Making		2,675,829

"The States *directly* accommodated by the Western route, will be

Virginia, . . .	1,065,336
Tennessee, . . .	422,813
Alabama, . . .	127,901
Making	1,616,080."

"This Mr. Chairman, shows a difference in favor of the *direct route*, of 1,059,746 of a population to be accomodated by this road.

[Here Mr. Blair, of Tennessee, requested Mr. C. to read further from the report, with regard to the States that would be *indirectly* as well as *directly* accommodated.]

Mr. C. resumed. "I am requested, by my honorable friend from Tennessee, (Mr. B.) I say *my friend*, Sir, because I *know* him to be so, to read further from this report. I will do so, Sir, and I assure my friend that due deference shall be paid to his route, (Western route.)

"But (say the Engineers) if we add Kentucky and Georgia, which will be *indirectly* accommodated by the Western route, we shall have for the population accommodated, both *directly* and *indirectly*, by this route,

Virginia, . . .	1,065,336
Tennessee, . . .	422,813
Alabama, . . .	127,901
Kentucky, . . .	564,317
Georgia, . . .	340,989
Total	2,521,886."

Now, Sir, even with the addition of the population of the state of Kentucky, which they say is to be *indirectly* accommodated, there is a balance still in favor of the *direct* route, of a population *directly* accommodated, of 194,440.

But, Sir, why does my friend from Tennessee (Mr. Blair) press this *indirect* consideration upon the House? Does he not know, Sir, that Kentucky cannot be benefitted, either *directly* or *indirectly*, by this road? And does he not further know, Sir, that the State of Kentucky would never have been mentioned, if it had not been to effect *political* results, favorable to the men in power when this report was made? Sir, does my friend recollect who was *Secretary of State* at that time? and the exertions made to continue his influence and control over the State of Kentucky? Was not every branch of the "*American System*," Sir, brought to bear upon her, and particularly this branch of internal improvement?

Sir, those *were* the causes which produced this report, or the name of Kentucky would never have been mentioned. But the times were dangerous; the "line of *safe precedent*" was threatened, and every nerve was exerted to arrest the blow; but all, all would not do, Sir; the *line* was broken, and it is matter of deep surprise, Sir, to see those who gave their aid in producing the result, now using the same flimsy, futile, and disingenuous arguments, which were resorted to by those persons, with a hope of continuing their power, merely to effect *sectional* objects, or with a view of producing benefits to themselves and their constituents.

The gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. Blair also said, Sir, that nothing had ever been done to advance the interests of his constituents, or his State, by this Government. Sir, the gentleman has surely forgotten that four hundred thousand acres of land in Alabama, equal to 600,000 dollars, were appropriated by this Government for the opening of a canal round the Muscle Shoals of the Tennesse river, and that the completion of that work would admit *steam* navigation into East Tennessee. One steamboat has already, Sir, been (as I am informed) so high up the Holston as a place called the Boat Yard, which is in the district of my honorable friend (Mr. B.)

(Mr. Blair here corrected Mr. C. and said the boat had only ascended as high as Knoxville.)

I thank the gentleman for the correction, Sir: I had mistaken the point, but it does not weaken the argument; for the streams leading from the district represented by that gentleman to Knoxville are navigable, and boats daily passing them. I heard a fact stated the other day, by a highly intelligent gentleman, who resides near Abington, Virginia, while conversing with the Vice President and some other gentleman, "that he had started at one time forty boats, each containing one hundred barrels of salt, from a point on the North fork of the Holston river, fifteen miles above Abington, which salt was probably to supply North Alabama, and part of Tennessee. I mention this fact, Sir, as an answer to that part of the argument of the gentleman from Tennessee, which related to the transportation of salt from the salt wells in Virginia. Certainly, Sir, if this road were made, no one would think of transporting salt by wagons, incurring the expense of teams, &c. which could not haul more than ten barrels at most, when they could send one hundred barrels by one boat. But why talk of those considerations, which are merely *sectional* in their character?—They should have no bearing in this case, Sir, if, indeed, the work *is* national. But, Sir, who will say, after witnessing the whole proceeding of the committee which introduced this bill, that *national* considerations were the causes which induced them to report this bill, and to make the *selection* they have done for the location of the road?

Sir, *national considerations* have nothing to do with it; it is the offspring of a combination, based upon *local* considerations, for the accommodation of gentlemen who compose part of the committee, and through whose districts this road is to run; and the location fixed on was for *their* accommodation, not for the nation. Yet, Sir, we are called on now to appropriate millions of the public money (2,225,000 is the sum wanted for the *present*) to promote the interests of certain sections of the country, and to subserve the views of *combined interests* upon this floor.

Sir, I say *combined*; and, if any have doubted the fact before, has not the introduction of this bill, for a lateral route, leading from "Zanesville, Ohio, to pass through Lexington, Kentucky, Nashville, Tennessee, and to intersect this road at Florence, Alabama, put the seal upon the arrangement, and developed the whole matter, in bold relief, before every eye not blinded by interest or other motive?

Sir, but look who composed the committee that produced these bills. See the States they are from, and the *sections* of States they represent; then couple the routes and *circumstances* together, and tell me, Sir, if there is room left to entertain a doubt as to the *causes* which have produced the effect. Sir, I will push this subject of combination no further, lest the feelings of some personal friend might not escape unscathed. I desist, therefore Sir; not that I fear the contest, or doubt the results, but for the reason just mentioned.

Mr. Chairman, I have endeavored to show that the considerations urged by the supporters of this bill did not exist, or at least did not exist to that extent which required at our hands the application of the public money. How far I have succeeded, Sir, in my *feeble* effort, I must leave to be decided by those who have been so indulgent as to favor me with a hearing.

But, sir, above all the reasons which have been urged against the expenditure of public money at this time, is there not yet another, which should sink deep upon the minds of the friends and supporters of our present illustrious Chief Magistrate? Sir, does he not stand pledged to this nation to pay off the public debt, and to exhibit the grand and sublime spectacle to the world, of a nation *out of debt*? which, indeed, Sir, *would* be "something *new* under the sun;" and was he not pledged by his friends, in anticipation, to effect this important object? What said they, Sir? Why, elect the plain old republican Andrew Jackson; he will bring order out of chaos; he will restore republican simplicity, will pay off the national debt, and relieve us from the necessities of high tariffs, &c. And what are those very men doing, who were foremost in exciting those expectations, and pledging him for those results? Why, Sir, we now see them willing, nay, urgent, to squander millions of money, because, perchance, their immediate districts may receive some little benefit. Sir, in my opinion, if ever there was a man anxiously desirous to fulfill the just expectations of his friends, and to advance the general interest of this nation, Andrew Jackson is that man. But, Sir, if we go on in the manner we have started, how *can* he discharge those obligations, and meet the expectations of the American people?

Is not every dollar, Sir, which we appropriate beyond the current expenses of the year, so much of the money which would otherwise go to the payment of the debt of the nation? Sir, if we appropriate these two millions and a quarter, where will the surplus be, or where any money, except the Sinking Fund, to apply to the payment of the public debt? Nay, Sir, the Sinking Fund, also, is to be broken in upon; that sacred guarantee pledged to the creditors of the nation, must be taken also, and distributed among the States for purposes of education. [Here Mr. Isacks said he was not aware of any such intention on the part of any one.] Mr. C. resumed. I allude to the resolution, Sir, passed by this House, *instructing* a committee to bring in a bill for the distribution of the nett proceeds of the sale of public lands among the States for purposes of *education*; and, Sir, those lands were solemnly pledged by this Government to its creditors, and belong to the Sinking Fund, and should not be touched till every farthing of the obligation is discharged,

[Mr. Isacks said he did not vote for the resolution.] Nor did I charge the gentleman, Sir: I only speak of what is going on, and the *effect* it will have upon the administration: and I must further tell the gentlemen from Tennessee, (Messrs. Blair and Isacks) that if they desired (which I know they do not) to ruin and blast forever the hard earned fame of that best of men, who, upon all occasions, has proven his disinterested devotion to his country and to his friends, that they could not have fallen upon a better plan than this, of appropriating money, leaving him powerless, and without the means of doing that which he stands pledged to do.

Sir, are they prepared to hear him exclaim as did Cæsar (when struck by, as he tho't, his best friend) "and *you* too my son?" Will they bind him in fetters, and leave him, mangled and bleeding, to the mercy of his political enemies, who would glory in the spectacle? Sir, if I *believed* them prepared for this, the line of separation should be eternally drawn between them and me. Sir, I supported the election of General Jackson because I believed him honest and meritorious, and I shall support his administration, Sir, because now *I know* him to be so.—He will realize the expectations of his friends throughout the nation, if his friends *here*, by their misguided policy, do not prevent him. Sir, my strength has failed me—I am done. I only ask leave to tender my thanks to the committee, and to offer the amendment which is on your table."

Davy Crockett the member of Congress from the Western District of Tennessee, who has acquired some celebrity by his prowess in wrestling with Bears, fighting Wildcats, and swimming the Mississippi upon the tail of an Alligator, in a debate upon a motion to reconsider the vote of rejection of a bill which he had patronised in Congress, giving a portion of the Public Lands in Tennessee to that State, indulged himself, to an unwarrantable extent, in abuse of his own State, as well as in denunciations of North Carolina, which he charged with the offence of having *swindled* Tennessee out of a portion of her lands.

In this unmanly and idle charge against North Carolina, Mr. Crockett betrayed as much ignorance of the actual state of the compromise and agreement between Tennessee and the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, as he did of acerbity of feeling, and depravity of heart. His attack was met and repulsed by Messrs. Carson, Barringer and Conner of North Carolina, in terms of just indignation. Before they retired from the defence, they had worried and lacerated poor *Davy* much more sorely, than any of his former antagonists the Bears and Wild Cats, had ever done before. Indeed the report is, that *Davy* complained of Mr. Conner as being more terrible in a fight than even a *Panther*.

N. C. Journal.

Steam Boat Disasters.—We find it stated in the Jackson, Tennessee, Gazette, of the 24th ult. that on the Monday preceding, the steam boat *Caledonia*, Capt. Russell, burst her boilers, opposite New Madrid, by which about 10 persons were killed, and a great number severely scalded. Many were blown overboard, and saved themselves by swimming to shore. We saw and conversed with several gentleman on Thursday, who came up as far as Memphis and Randolph on board the Caledonia, who say that there were upwards of 500 persons on board at the time of the explosion. The *cause* is unknown.

Another.—We also learn that the Steam Boat Huntress, burst her boiler near Shawneetown, on the Ohio, a few days ago, by which 7 or 8 persons were killed.

Another and Another.—The Nashville Republican of the 27th ultimo, states that on the 22d, as the Tally-Ho was proceeding down the river near Dover, one of her boilers bursted, killing a sailor and a negro, and so terribly scalding the engineer, Mr. Sturdevant, that he died a few hours afterwards. The accident appears to have been entirely caused by an original defect in a part of the boiler; and that no blame can attach to any manager.

And yet Another.—The Rome, bound to Nashville from Kenhawa, with Salt, was sunk above the mouth of Cumberland last week, and most of the cargo lost—but no lives.

Riot among the Gold Diggers.—The following article is from the Milledgeville Patriot of the 1st inst.: "Accounts received from the Gold Region, state that a serious affray has recently occurred among the diggers in the Cherokee Nation. We have heard nothing of the origin of the rencontre, but understand that a party of fifty or sixty Carolinians assailed a party consisting of twenty Georgians, for the purpose of driving them from a branch in which they were digging. After a warm contest the Carolinians were driven off, and the Georgians remained masters of the mine. It is said one man was mortally wounded by a blow from a spade, and has since died—several others were badly hurt. The civil authorities should look to it."

Sickness in S. Carolina.—It is stated to be very sickly in the middle parts of South Carolina: the Columbia Times, of the 13th inst. remarks: "We never knew a season lovelier than the present—brighter skies, balmier airs, or more luxuriant foliage; yet with it have come suffering and disease. The variety which charmed the senses, has been perhaps a chief cause of its fatality. The sickness has been confined principally to children, and the negroes of the neighboring plantations—we regret to say that it continues unabated."

A writer in the Augusta Chronicle says: "The planting of Cotton is completed, and so far as we are informed on the subject, about the usual quantity of land is under cultivation. If the season proves favorable the production of the U. S. may be 900,000 bales."

The Magnolia (Florida) Advertiser, states that the existence of the Manitee, or Sea Cow, in that country, can no longer be doubted, the bones and skins of several of them having been obtained from the Indians, by the officers of the garrison at Tampa Bay. Liberal offers have been made to the Indians to produce one entire, dead or alive.

A letter from Washington, to the New York Journal of Commerce, in speaking of Mr. Hill, whose nomination was lately rejected by the Senate, says: "I had become acquainted with Mr. Hill, both in his private and official capacity, and heard of his rejection with sorrow. He is a man of heart, great personal integrity, and good talents."

American Peer.—Information has been communicated to the British Minister at Washington, that Captain William Bolton Finch, the present commander of the U. S. ship Vincennes, is the legal heir to the title and great estate of the *Earl of Bolton*. The report is given in such a shape, that we have no reason to doubt it. The Vincennes was at Canton early in January, to sail in a few days for home, and may be soon expected. We are informed that Captain F. came to this country when he was four years old, and has risen from a humble station to his present rank in our navy, by the regular gradation of merit.

Revenue.—The N. Y. Mer. Advertiser learns from an authentic source that the amount of revenue received by bonds, at the Custom House in New-York, in the month of April, is about *two and a half millions of dollars*.

It is stated in late Mexican papers that General Santander has written from Hamburgh, offering his services to the Mexican government to assist in repelling the Spanish invasion, to which President Bustamente had returned a complimentary answer.

Salisbury:

MAY 25, 1830.

☞ We are authorized to announce Capt. Thomas G. Polk as a candidate to represent the County of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

☞ We are authorized to announce James W. Walton, Esq. as a candidate to represent Rowan county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

North Carolina CORN.—Large quantities of Corn are yearly exported from the Eastern part of this State. We see it mentioned in the papers, that *four hundred thousand bushels* of Corn was consumed in and near Providence, Rhode Island, beyond what was produced there; and that the greater proportion of it was from North Carolina. This tells well for the Agricultural enterprise of our Eastern counties. We should like, further, to learn the average price at which it was sold; we should then be furnished with data, from which to estimate the value, &c. of the exports of the state.

Between sixty and seventy thousand bushels of corn, were imported into Portland, state of Maine, during the month of April, 27,000 bushels of which arrived during one week; all of which was from the South—North Carolina and Virginia.

Defalcation.—It will be recollected that the opponents of the administration made some noise about the removal of Col. *James Robertson* from the office of collector of the port of Petersburg, and trumpeted it forth as a cruel act of proscription. What will these revilers say when they learn the true cause of Col. R's removal? The Old Dominion says he "is a defaulter to a considerable amount, process having been served upon him, some time last week, at the suit of the United States, for about twenty five thousand dollars."

Another.—From recent developements, it would seem that, had not the Secretary of the Navy removed *Miles King* from the office of Navy Agent at Norfolk *when he did*, the government might have lost upwards of 70,000 dollars by him. Mr. King had been for years an habitual defaulter to government. And yet how many crocodile tears have the revilers of the Secretary of the Navy shed over the removal of this *honest*, this *incorruptible*, this *martyr'd* Miles King! And out of pure sympathy for the *persecuted* man, the people of Norfolk elected him to the Legislature! What will they say for themselves now? We are in hopes Mr. Carson's resolutions will bring the naked truth to light, in relation to this transaction.

CAPE FEAR BANK.

The following statement of the situation of the Cape Fear Bank, was prepared by a committee appointed at the late meeting of the Stockholders, to fix the value of Stock, &c. It must be borne in mind, says the Fayetteville Observer, that this statement is founded on the last semi-annual Report to the Treasurer of the State; and, likewise, that all bad and doubtful debts are considered as lost.....none but the good debts being included in the assets of the Bank.

State of the Bank of Cape Fear, in reference to the value of Stock, 14th April, 1830.

DR.

Capital Stock due, ...	$708,600
Notes of this Bank in circulation, deducting $50,000 as lost, ...	129,142
Deposites, ...	50,165
Dividends unpaid, ...	8,671
Amount due to Banks, ...	130,380
	1,026,748

CR.

United States Notes and Specie, . .	$77,739
Northern Funds, ...	75,843
Certificates bearing interest, ...	43,100
Due by Banks in N. Carolina, . . .	3,527
Notes of other Banks on hand, . . .	11,000
Real Estate, ...	21,000
Good Debt, ...	681,605
	913,845
By loss, ...	112,903
	$1,026,748

Course of Trade.—It is known that the Roanoke river is navigable, for batteaux, to a very high point, in Rockingham, and, we believe, Stokes county. It is stated in the Fayetteville Observer, that a planter in Davidson county, who had hitherto waggoned his cotton to Fayetteville, a distance of about 100 miles, this year sent it down the Roanoke to Weldon, (a village at the head of steam-boat navigation on that river) thence through the Dismal Swamp Canal to Norfolk, for a market, the whole distance being at least 500 miles! This exhibits, in their strongest colors, the advantages of *water over land* transportation. The above experiment having succeeded well, it was thought that 1500 or 2000 bales would take the same direction from Davidson county, during the coming season. Thus, for the want of facilities in getting to market, is North Carolina despoiled of her own trade, and her rich products sent beyond her borders for a market, to enrich her more enterprising neighbors.

We have received the *Washington Times*, by Carrington & Machen. It takes the place of the *Echo*, heretofore published in that town. The *Times* is a neatly printed paper, and gives promise of being well conducted.

MAD DOGS.

Office of Magistrate of Police,
Salisbury, May 24th, 1830.

It having been satisfactorily ascertained, that a strange Dog, affected with *Hydrophobia*, passed through this town during last week; and fearing lest he may have bitten several dogs belonging to the place,—some of whom it is known came in contact with him,—the undersigned, by advice of the municipal authority of the town, recommends to those citizens owning dogs, to confine, by chaining or otherwise, such as may be *suspected* of having been bitten. It is hoped that a general acquiescence in this precaution, may prevent the spread of that fearful malady; and obviate a resort to more summary measures, by which guilt and innocence would be involved in an indiscriminate slaughter of the canine race.

PHILO WHITE, *Magistrate of Police.*

"*None so blind as those who won't see.*"—The truth of this adage was never more fully exemplified than in the conduct of the whipp rs-in of the opposition to the Administration. The vicious dictum of that poor political renegade, Tom Chilton, is substituted by them for *fact* and *argument*: No matter if official records, and the clearest demonstrations, prove the falsity of their charges; they produce the *Honorable* Thomas Chilton as their authority, and, with marvellous complacency, rest their case upon such evidence, without even attempting to "argufy the topic" themselves. And yet some of the two-penny prints of that stamp, have the effrontery to "dare" us to clear the Administration of the slanders *thus* laid to its charge. We will not be drawn into this paltry skirmishing; and a certain print, covetous of notoriety, shall not be gratified, even so far as to be *named* in our columns.

Mrs. Royall, it seems, has sent a petition to Congress. *We* are in the 'dark,' as to the nature of her prayer; but the Raleigh Register has "taken up the idea, that she wishes for an appropriation, to purchase the same number of copies of her Black Book, to be deposited in the Congressional Library, as is usually bought of public documents." This is a severe burlesque on the conduct of those sturdy beggars, who, year after year, annoy Congress with their petitions, *for more money*, to carry on the most trivial enterprises, or to pay for some catch-penny publication.

Gold. Much Gold!—On the 12th inst. the Register tells us, a gentleman paid into the State Bank at Raleigh, *forty-two pounds* of fine Gold, found in Burke county, in this state.

A Hard *Match*.—Married, in Anson county, on the 2d inst. by the Rev. Archibald Harris, Mr. *Henry Hall* to Miss *Peggy Knotts*, daughter of Mr. Absalom Knotts. As cold and as hard as this happy couple *were*, we have no reason to doubt, that the Rev. Gentleman so far relaxed the frigidity of the one, and unravelled the *knottiness* of the other, as to conglutinate the *twain* in *one* flesh.

The Salem Murder.—An indictment has been found against Richard Crowninshield, Jr. as principal; and George Crowninshield, Benjamin Selman, and Daniel Chase, as accessories; in the murder of *Joseph White*, Esq. at Salem, 6th April last: they are to be tried as soon as the court can dispose of the other business before it: the prisoners are all quite young men.

The *Augusta Chronicle* has been greatly improved in its mechanical appearance; and is among the most useful and best conducted papers in Georgia. We have remarked, that Georgia is not behind any of the States, in the character of her Newspaper Press. Her public journals, in the aggregate, will bear a favorable comparison with those of any other State in the Union.

New York.—It is difficult to keep on the track of *parties* in this state. We observe, that at the recent election for municipal officers in the city of Albany, the "Working-men's" party has succeeded in nearly all the Wards. There is such a Babel-like confusion of creeds in that *great* state, that we know not, and should therefore like to be informed, whether this "Workingmen's" party is constituted of Democrats or Federalists, Jacksonians or Anti-Jacksonians? We recognise, in its ranks, laborers and lawyers, printers and preachers, ditchers and doctors, *man-milliners* and merchants, *et cet.*; so that the *name* would seem as unsuited to the *party*, as was the board, with "stationary" daubed on it, to the door of Paddy's grog-shop.

Judge PECK.—The Senate of the United States, 11th inst. at 12 o'clock, resolved itself into a Court of Impeachment, when Judge Peck of Missouri, against whom an article of impeachment had been presented by the House of Representatives, attended with his counsel, Mr. Wirt; and proclamation having been made, and the charge announced to Judge P. from the Chair, a motion was made by Mr. Wirt that the accused be allowed until the 25th of the present month to file his answer and plea; that he further be allowed process for the purpose of procuring testimony in his behalf, and that he be permitted to go to Missouri to collect it. The motion was supported by the affidavit of Judge Peck. A motion was adopted, that Judge Peck should file his answer and plea on or before the 25th of the month; and the Court adjourned to that day. From this, it would seem that the Judge could not be tried at this session. It may be possible, however, that the Senate will sit in the recess, for his trial.

Mr. *Tazewell*, in consequence of domestic affliction, obtained leave of absence from the U. S. Senate, on the 12th inst. for the remainder of the session.

☞ We wish to call the special attention of the reader, to the extracts from the Hon. Sam'l. P. Carson's speech, delivered in the House of Representatives, on the Orleans Road Bill—which is given on our first and second pages. Mr. Carson has pourtrayed, in strong and vivid colors, the impolicy and *injustice* of the scheme of constructing the road in question.

Appointments.—On the 10th inst. the Senate confirmed the appointment of Amos Kendall, as 4th Auditor, 24 to 24, the Vice President giving the casting vote in Mr. Kendall's favor. Mr. Noah's nomination was rejected, 25 to 23; as were, also, by large majorities, the nominations of Messrs. Dawson and Gardner, to be Registers or Receivers in the land offices in Ohio: three or four appointments, in the land offices of Mississippi and Florida, were confirmed. On the subject of the above rejections, the U. S. Telegraph remarks:

"The coalition are unmeasured in their censure of the Vice President's vote, confirming the nomination of Mr. Kendall; and one of them asserts that he was the political friend of Mr. Calhoun, and that Mr. Noah was a partizan of Mr. Van Buren; endeavoring to create a belief that Mr. Kendall had been confirmed, and Mr. Noah rejected, through the Vice President's influence, on that account.

It is, we trust, unnecessary for us to defend the Vice President from such imputations, coming from such a source. We mention it as an evidence of the gross perversion of truth resorted to for the purpose of producing distrust and divisions in the republican party. The object of the coalition is to classify that party in two divisions, both opposed to the re-election of Gen. Jackson. It is known that both Messrs. Kendall and Noah are in favor of the re-election of General Jackson; and it is well understood, that Mr. Noah is the political friend of both, giving however a preference to Mr. Calhoun over the Secretary of State."

Adjournment of Congress.....The Senate, on the 13th inst. passed a resolution to adjourn on the 31st of this month; yeas 27. And on next day, the House of Representatives, after a protracted debate on the subject, concurred in the resolution, by a vote of 126 to 63. Congress will, therefore, have been in session *six months!*

We observe that the *Carolina Sentinel* has changed hands, and is now printed by Josiah Melvin Jr. and owned and edited by Alexander J. Maurice. It is an ably conducted, useful and orthodox Republican paper.

Mr. *Rivafinola*, the Agent of a great English Mining company, is now on a visit to this section of North Carolina. His object is to make a reconnoisance of the Gold Region, to ascertain whether the company would be warranted in investing capital in the mining business here. We understand this gentleman speaks very favorably of the North Carolina mines; he says that appearances are better than in South America; and believes that the *gold ore* will be found at the depth of 200 or 300 feet. It is the current opinion, that Mr. Rivafinola will advise his employers to enter largely into the mining business in this State.

Melancholy!—We learn, that *Joseph Wilson*, who lived on Clark's creek, Montgomery county, while under the influence of mental derangement, *hung his wife* to a sapling, in the woods, near his house: when found by the neighbors, she was entirely dead: Wilson made off with himself; and at last advices, had not been taken. Mrs. Wilson was about 50 years old, and has left a number of children. We learn that she had left her husband several times, during his crazy fits; but in this fatal instance, it would seem that he was more self-possessed than usual on such occasions: it is thought that he must have decoyed his wife into the woods, and knocked her down before hanging her up to the tree.

CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives, 12th inst. Mr. McDuffie's amendment to the Import Duties bill, reducing the duty on *Salt* to 15, and ultimately to ten cents a bushel, which had been rejected, was reconsidered; and after a good deal of desultory debate, was again rejected, by a vote of 102 to 98.

In Senate, 13th inst. the bill to reduce the duties on *tea, coffee*, and *cocoa*, was read the third time and passed. The bill introduced by Mr. Webster, to establish the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, was, after a long discussion,—during which, Mr. *Brown*, of this state, moved to lay it on the table, which motion, however, was lost, yeas 21, nays 24—rejected, by a vote of 24 against 21. The bill, reported by the committee on naval affairs, to re-organize the Navy of the United States—among the provisions of which was one creating three Admirals—was, after considerable debate, rejected, yeas 22, nays 22, the Vice President not voting. [This bill was, next day, reconsidered; and that part of it creating three Admirals, and the section giving the President of the U. S. a discretion to increase the number of officers when he might think the public service required it, having been stricken out, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.] In the House, on the 13th, the bill to regulate the collection of certain import duties, was passed, 127 to 41. A large portion of the sitting of the House was spent on the Indian bill from the Senate.

In Senate, 14th ult. Mr. *Iredell*, from the committee to audit and controul the contingent fund of the senate, reported a resolution, intended to prevent unnecessary expense in the printing of the public documents; which passed to its second reading. In the House of Representatives, same day, Mr. Cambreleng's bill for amending the Navigation laws, was debated at some length, and finally laid on the table, with the view of postponing it till next session of Congress. A long time was spent on the Indian Bill.

Camden, May 15.....Cotton 9 to 10½, flour 5 a 5½ out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6 to 7; wheat 85 a 93, corn 56 to 62, oats 32, salt 62½, whiskey 30 to 35, bacon 8 to 12½.

West Point Academy.—The names of the following gentlemen are announced as having been selected by the Secretary of War, to superintend the examination of the Cadets at the Military Academy, in June.

VISITERS TO WEST POINT, FOR 1830.
Hon. S. P. Carson, of North Carolina.
Rev. S. Findley, of Kentucky.
Wm. W. Seaton, Esq. District Columbia.
F. Smith, of Virginia.
Gen. M. Stokes, of North Carolina.
Dr. F. Bache, of Pennsylvania.
Dr. Lindsley, of Tennessee.
Samuel Edwards, Esq. of Penn.
William J. Anderson, of New York.
James Shannon, of Kentucky.
Rev. S. Steele,* Kentucky.
Hon. John Rowan, of Kentucky.
James M. Mason, Esq. of Virginia.
Judge J. Hall, of Illinois.
Geo. McCulloch, Esq. of New Jersey.
Dr. Wainwright, of New York.
John Townsend, Esq. of New York.

* These two gentlemen from Kentucky are appointed from Philadelphia, where they have been appointed to attend the clerical duties of their respective churches.

New-York, May 13.—About 2000 bales of Cotton have been sold during the past week; Uplands 9 to 10½. Market rather dull, and a trifling reduction in the prices; we however continue our quotations the same as last week. *Flour*, dull and inactive; 4.87 to 5.25. American *Rye Whiskey*, 20 to 21 cents; Old Irish do. 1.53 to 1.65. *Tobacco*, no sales to report; market quiet during the week; North Carolina tobacco ranges from 3 to 5. N. Carolina Bank Bills 2½ to 3; S. Carolina, 1½ to 2; Georgia, 2 to 2½; Virginia, ¾ to 1.

MEXICO.....The New Orleans Bee gives the following gloomy picture of affairs in Mexico.

The Mexican Provinces are in the most agitated state, and have been so for these last four months.

The present party in power is called the Scotch Party. President Guerrero lives at his country seat. Gen. Bustamente, the Vice President, having a large part of the army under his command, attained the ascendancy over the Yorke party, (as they are called,) and forced President Guerrero to retire from the Presidency.

Zavala, the late Secretary of State, has been arrested, with a number of other respectable individuals, in the city of Mexico, and their property confiscated for the use of Bustamente and his troops. Civil war rages throughout the Provinces.

Several battles have been fought with little success on either side; the opinion is, that the present party will soon be out of power;—at the present moment, Mexico is the most despotic Government on the Globe. The Constitution is treated as a piece of blank paper—the Military rules the people, both high and low, with an iron hand. Persons are arrested and imprisoned by order from Bustamente and his officers, as suits their pleasure. The Finances are in the most deplorable state. Some months ago the Government borrowed large sums of money from the merchants, for which they gave their paper—which paper was to go in payment of duties; but such is the dishonor and tricks of the present rulers, that they have broke their contracts and refuse receiving their notes in payment of duties.

The Province of Yucatan has declared itself free and independent of the Mexican Republic, and will listen to no terms from Bustamente or his party. Their Navy is nothing but a name; having no armament, men, state or money. Com. Lopez, who has commanded in Vera Cruz for some time, has been broke, and now keeps a montebank (or gambling table) for his support. The famous General St. Anna lives at his country seat, like another Cincinnatus, and it is the opinion of all good Mexicans, as well as foreigners, that he is the only man who can save the country in its present state of anarchy and civil war. By the last accounts from the city of Mexico, many assassinations had taken place; several of the members of Congress had been arrested and dragged out of the Hall of Congress by order of Bustamente, the President, without any reason being assigned.

Great Failure.....By the arrival of the barque Monmouth, at Boston from Calcutta, intelligence has been received, that the extensive mercantile house of Palmer & Co. stopped payment on the 4th January. There had been a meeting of creditors, and the property was made over to assignees for the benefit of the whole. The failure is said to be for 2 1-2 Crose of Rupees, equal to *twelve and a half millions of dollars*. Messrs. Cockerell, Trail & Co. of London, were creditors to the amount of £400,000 sterling.

Rhode Island.—The Legislature of this state convened at Newport on the 8th inst. J. L. Tillinghast was elected Speaker of the House; he receiving 34 votes, E. R. Potter, (Jackson) 33. It will be seen from the following extract of a letter to the Editor of the Boston Commercial Gazette, that the Jackson party has triumphed in that state:

"Our election is decided. Eight of the Jackson senators are chosen. There are two vacancies. We have a *decided Jackson majority*, in joint committee.—You see by the above, Rhode Island is still erect."

Brazil and Portugal.—The Washington Reporter of the Constitution says:—"It is evident that Don Pedro has an intention to use the rights of his daughter to the throne of Portugal abandoned; and we are informed, that an expedition will before long be fitted out at Rio de Janeiro, to go against Don Miguel, who thus far, does not appear to have had the countenance of Great Britain, France, or any other Power which acts upon the principle, that a Sovereign should be such *de jure* as well as *de facto*."

Counterfeiters.—A gentleman who has recently returned from a jaunt to South Carolina, informs us that a gang of Counterfeiters (12 or 14 in number) had been detected in Darlington District in that State—that suspicion having fallen upon one, he was apprehended and imprisoned; when another of the party voluntarily revealed the names, &c. of the whole. We presume the particulars will shortly be made known. *Fay. Obs.*

Portugal.....The Count of Pambeiro, arrived at Lisbon on the 10th March from London, with despatches for Don Miguel, and it was said that these despatches contain the ultimatum, on a compliance with which, his acknowledgment by England as King of Portugal will depend.—The conditions of this ultimatum, it is added, are not merely difficult, but almost impossible.

MARRIED,

In Mecklenburg county, 6th inst. Mr. Samuel J. Neel to Miss Louisa Rose.

In Iredell county, on the 13th inst. by William I. Summers, Esq. Mr. Alexander R. Lawrence to Miss Caroline Sharpe, daughter of Col. Azel Sharpe.

In Annapolis, Maryland, 30th ult. by the Rev. N. J. Watkins, Mr. Martin F. Revell to Miss Mary Hohne, both of that city.

In Raleigh, by the Rev. George W. Freeman, on the 6th inst. the Rev. Leonidas Polk to Miss Frances A. Devereux, only daughter of John Devereux, Esq.

In Greensborough, Wm. Swain, Esq. Editor of the Greensborough Patriot, to Miss Abigail Sherley, late of Norfolk.

In Chatham county, 29th ult. Mr. Drury Peebles, of Rowan, to Miss Elizabeth Headen, of Chatham.

DIED,

In this town, on the 26th inst. *William*, infant son of Maj. Samuel Lemly, aged 15 months.

Near Fayetteville, in this state, 7th inst. the Rev. James Vann, local preacher of the Methodist church.

In Wilkes county, Mr. George Jones aged 87. He was a Soldier of the Revolution, and has been an estimable and useful citizen ever since.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, May 22.....Cotton 1½ to 2 cents, corn 35 to 37, beef 3½ to 4, butter 8 to 10, flour 3.75 to 4 per barrel, wheat 50 to 53, Irish potatoes 40 to 50, sweet do. 35 to 40, brown sugar 10 to 12, coffee 13 to 17, salt 1.12½, to 1.20, homespun cloth 15 to 25, whiskey 20 to 23, bacon 8 to 10.

Charleston, May 10.....Cotton 9½ to 10½ cents, flour 5 a 5 1-4, whiskey, 25 a 26, bacon 7½ to 8½, hams 8 a 10, best kind of bagging 19 a 22, salt 50 to 55, corn 48 a 50, coffee 11 to 13½...N. Carolina bank bills 1½ a 2 per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 ditto.

Fayetteville, May 13.....Cotton 9 to 9½ bacon 5½ to 7, peach brandy 40 apple do 30 a 35 butter 10 to 15, corn 49 to 50, flaxseed 80, flour 3½ to 4½, lard 6, molasses 26 a 28, sugar 9 to 11, salt 65 to 70, tallow 8, wheat 60 a 65, whiskey 26 to 26.....U. S. bank notes ½ cent. premium, Cape Fear ditto, 1½ a 2.

Cheraw, May 12.....Cotton 8½ to 9½, bagging 18 to 22, coffee 13 to 16, sugar 8 to 11, salt 75, corn 45 to 50, flour (from wagons) 4.50 to 5, Baltimore 6.50, peach brandy 40 to 50, apple do. 30 to 35, whiskey 28 to 30, molasses 35 to 40, flaxseed 50 to 60, oats 30, bacon 7 to 10, lard 8 to 10, mackerel 6 to 7.50.

Lynchburg, Virg. May 13...Tobacco 2 25 to 8 Flour 3 to 3.62½, wheat 58 to 62½, whiskey 25 to 26, Bacon 7 to 8.

The prices for inferior and common Tobacco have evidently diminished the past week. Common crops average from $3 to $3 50. Fine crops from $5 to $6 50. The quantity inspecting is large, but the quality is still inferior. We have no foreign accounts since the 1st of April, at which time the foreign markets were dull, and but little doing in tobacco.

Philadelphia, May 10.....Cotton, upland, 10 to 11¼; Four, 4.50 to 5; Flaxseed, 1.22 per bushel; Corn, 35 to 36 1-2; Wheat, 85 to 90; Black-eyed Peas, 40 to 50; Hams, 8 to 10; Tobacco, leaf 5 to 7; common Wool, 18 to 22.

Richmond, May 14.....Cotton 9 a 9½, wheat 75 corn 33½, bacon 7 to 8, brandy, apple, 28, to 30, whiskey 27 to 28, flour 5½.

English Grammar.

I TAKE the liberty of informing the citizens of this place, and those of the surrounding country, that I commence an *English Grammar School* this morning, in a house nearly adjoining Mr. Cleyland's Store. I profess to impart a knowledge of English Grammar in fifty days, for fifteen dollars; Not a superficial knowledge, but a practical and theoretical one; a knowledge supported by the clearest inductive evidence from obvious facts, and the general understanding of mankind. To enter into a general exposition of the method which I pursue in infusing into the human mind an adequate conception of this important and interesting science, would be useless and vain. From my experience in teaching, as well as the liberal encouragement from the most respectable and intelligent citizens of this place, I have reason to expect an unusually extensive school. Indeed, when I aver, if the pupils be not practical and theoretical grammarians at the expiration of the term, I demand *no* compensation, no individual of common intellect can refuse encouragement. The subscribers have the privilege of obtaining persons to examine the class. I will teach this week gratuitously, in order that persons who cannot commence at the beginning, may go the whole fifty days. JOHN P. DUNCAN.

May 17th, 1830.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove to the West, offers for sale his House and Lot in this town, now occupied by Mr. James Craige as a Tavern. The House is large and convenient, and in good repair, and the Lot is well supplied with Water, Stabling, &c. All persons who are in want of a Tavern Stand, are requested to call and examine for themselves, as I am determined to sell. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser. Possession will be given on the 1st of January next.

Another House and Lot, on Main street, two or three squares east of the Court-House, formerly owned by Alexander Boyd, is very desirable for a dwelling, being a good frame building, with the necessary out-houses, &c. Or, being on the street, it is suitable for public business.

All or any of these Houses and Lots will be sold low, and terms made very easy; or, if not sold, they will be rented, on moderate terms. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or Agent for the proprietor.

JOHN UTZMAN.

Salisbury, May 19th, 1830. 3m

Administrator's Sale.

HAVING qualified as Administrators on the estate of Peter Fesner, late of Rowan county, dec'd. we will proceed to sell, at public sale, at the house of David Smith, in said county, on Saturday, the 5th of June next,

Four Negroes,

one woman and three children; one very good *Horse*, saddle and bridle; one *Gig* and Harness; *Bed* and Furniture; one Silver *Watch*; some *Cattle*; and sundry other articles. Twelve months credit will be given, purchasers executing bonds with approved security.

JAMES SMITH, } *Adm'rs.*
JACOB FEAZER, }

May 17th, 1830. 3t29

Catawba Navigation Comp'y.

A General meeting of the stockholders of the N. Carolina Catawba Navigation Company will be held at Lincolnton, on the 19th of July next. The stockholders are earnestly requested to attend, either in person, or by proxy. The settlement of the outstanding debts of the company, and the appointment of officers, are among the objects of the Meeting. The Navigation of the river being now open to the State line, it becomes exceedingly important that the future operations of the company should be determined at this meeting.

ISAAC T. AVERY, *President, &c.*

May 24th, 1830. 7t26

SHOCCO SPRINGS:

Warren County, North Carolina.

ON the 1st day of June next, the House at Shocco Springs, nine miles South of Warrenton, and thirteen miles North of Lewisburg, will be opened for the reception of visiters. The great advantages of this Watering place in most cases of Dyspepsia, other diseases and debility, having been tested by those who have attended them, to such, it is only necessary to say, that all the Buildings are in excellent repair and condition. The accommodation, in every respect, shall be such as my best efforts can effect, for comfort and convenience to all who may visit the place. To those who have not visited Shocco, it may be necessary to say, that the buildings are sufficiently numerous and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of a large assemblage. The private apartments will afford ample retirement to those who prefer it, and the public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company, and where music and dancing can be enjoyed by such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to have Divine Worship performed at the Springs on the Sabbath day, where such visiters as may choose, can attend preaching without inconvenience.

In addition to the valuable Medical qualities of the Shocco waters, they are located in a most healthy part of the country, surrounded by a polished society, where the invalid can be restored to health, in an agreeable circle.

The best of servants have been provided; the Bar will be found to contain the choicest Liquors, and no pains will be spared to render the time of visiters perfectly comfortable.

My terms for Board, &c. will be $1 per day for each grown person—Children and Servants half price. For Horses $15 per month, or 50 cents per day. ANN JOHNSON.

NOTICE.

There will be a BALL, and PARTY furnished at Shocco Springs, on the evenings of the 6th and 7th July. The Music provided for the occasion will not be inferior, if not superior, to any that was ever heard in North-Carolina.

Shocco Springs, May 1st, 1830. 4t23

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 14th instant a chesnut sorrel horse, about five feet high, eight or nine years old, four white legs, and a half face, with some white spots on the back, caused by the rubbing of the saddle; has several white specks in the ball of the left eye, and a small piece cut out of the tip of the right ear: the horse was purchased, in April last, of Daniel M. Berringer, of Concord, Cabarrus county, and was tracked as far as the Anson gold mine, and has no doubt tried to make his way back to his former owner. Any person giving information which will lead to the recovery of said horse, shall receive the above reward, and if delivered to the subscriber, all necessary expenses will be added.

THOMAS WADDELL, Jun.

Wadesboro', Anson co'y. May 16, 1830. 4t23

NEW-YORK CHEAP CLOAK Manufactory.

THE subscriber Manufactures, for the Southern and Western trade, and keeps constantly on hand, a very large assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's CLOAKS, made of every description of Silk and Cloth Goods, purchased expressly for the purpose, at the lowest auction prices. These Cloaks are made to the best Style, by persons who have had several years experience in the business; and will be sold, by the quantity, on liberal terms, at prices that will probably make them as safe and profitable a purchase as any description of Goods that can be purchased in this market. 10t28.

F. J. CONANT,

189 *Maiden Lane, corner of Gravier st. N. York.*

F. J. C. also manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, for sale, by the quantity, a large and complete assortment of STORES, of every description, warranted made of the best of materials, and in the most elegant Style.

FROM THE BOSTON RECORDER & RECORDER.

SATURDAY EVENING.

Sweet is the last and parting ray,
That ushers placid evening in,
When with the still expiring day,
The Sabbath's peaceful hours begin:
How grateful to the anxious breast,
The sacred hours of holy rest!

Hush'd is the tumult of the day,
And worldly cares and business cease,
While soft the vesper breezes play,
To hymn the glad return of peace!
Delightful season! kindly given
To turn the wandering thoughts to heaven!

Oft as this peaceful hour shall come,
Lord, raise thy thoughts from earthly things,
And bear them to my heavenly home,
On faith and hope's celestial wings,—
Till the last gleams of life decay
In one eternal *Sabbath Day!*

A Rich Minister.—The London World states, that the Rev. Dr. Dealtry, who before held two rectories and one chancellorship, has been promoted to the vacant prebend of Winchester. His annual income, which was £20,000, is now increased to £43,000. "Without this load of wealth," says the World, "Mr. Dealtry was a humble, zealous, and useful man. We are afraid the Bishop will spoil him."

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public, that he has

REMOVED HIS STORE

into his new and spacious building, just finished and fitted up in most elegant style, superior to any in the town: It is the stand formerly owned and occupied by his uncle, Daniel Cress, sen.; on Main street a few doors from the Court-House, west side: Where the subscriber hopes to receive calls from his old customers, and all others who are desirous of buying

Cheap Goods, & Good Goods!

He is receiving, at short intervals, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a well selected and complete assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

well adapted to this market, and purchased entirely for *cash*, which will enable him to sell *very cheap* for CASH, or on time to responsible customers. Among his stock, will be found a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hard-Ware, Groceries,
Cutlery, Domestics, &c.

Those who wish to purchase good and cheap Goods, will please call, examine, and judge for themselves.

DANIEL H. CRESS.

Dec. 4th, 1829. 97

N. B. The manufacturing of Stills and Tin Plate Ware, heretofore conducted by *Edward Cress*, will hereafter be carried on by the subscriber: who will keep constantly on hand, or manufacture to order,

Stills, and Tin Plate Ware,

made of the best materials, and in the most substantial and fashionable style of workmanship; and hopes, by a strict attention to this branch of business, to merit the patronage of the public.

D. H. CRESS.

Millinery Business, &c.

MRS. LOWRY respectfully informs the Ladies of *Statesville*, and the circumjacent country, that she bleaches, colors, presses and trims

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets,

in the neatest and most fashionable style, and on moderate terms. She also makes, trims, and dresses SILK and other BONNETS, of every description; and will execute all kinds of work in the *Millinery* line of business. All orders for work, sent from a distance, will be carefully and punctually attended to, according to directions.

Statesville, May 1st, 1830. 4t20

Windsor Chair & Bed-Stead *MAKING.*

THE subscriber very respectfully informs the public, that he has, and will continue to keep on hand, a large supply of high, half-high, and low

BED-STEADS,

inferior to none in this country. Also, he intends to keep on hand, a full supply of elegant well made

Windsor Chairs, Settees, &c.

warranted to be of good timber and well made. The subscriber will shortly have

SIDEBOARDS & BUREAUS.

Orders from a distance will meet with punctual attention; and all kind of *Repairs*, in his line, will meet with due attendance.

His terms will be accommodating. Country produce will be taken in part pay for work.

The subscriber returns his acknowledgements for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes to merit a continuance of public patronage. WM. R. HUGHES.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830. 13

☞ Wanted, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

THE subscriber will give liberal wages, and steady employment, for a good workman in the Shoe and Boot Making Business. None need apply only such as are master of their trade, and of sober habits. JOHN BENSON.

Concord, April 28th, 1830. 4t20

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville, April 1st* 1830. 3t

TO MY SISTER.

Mary, come and bless the home
That's desolate without thee;
Come, and dissipate the gloom
That hovers o'er about me.

Come array'd in pleasure's hues,
Come and ever cheer me;
Come, and happiness diffuse
Round him that loves thee dearly.

PUNISHMENT.

The land wants such
As dare with vigour execute the laws;
Her festered members must be lanc'd and tented;
He's a bad surgeon, that for pity spares
The part corrupted till the gangrene spread,
And all the body perish: he that's merciful
Unto the bad, is cruel to the good.

In pronouncing sentence upon Jacob Lentz and William Clark, who were recently convicted, in Pennsylvania, of murder in the second degree, the one on his wife, and the other on an acquaintance at social party, the judge alluded to a circumstance which rendered the latter catastrophe peculiarly tragic. When the young man was stabbed to the heart by Lentz, he bounded with a shriek into the arms of his mother, and there instantly expired—'the heart's blood of her son staineth her garments.'

NEW CHEAP STORE.

ALL NEW GOODS.

W. H. Hackett, and Samuel Lemly,

HAVING formed a Copartnership in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of *Hackett & Lemly*; beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now receiving and opening, in the House lately occupied by Daniel H. Cress, on Main street, directly opposite J. Murphy's, a general and handsome assortment of

ENTIRELY NEW GOODS.

purchased for cash, in New-York and Philadelphia, of the *latest importations*: Which they will sell as low as Goods can be had in this part of the country. They respectfully invite their acquaintances, and all who may wish to examine their stock, to call and satisfy themselves, as to the quality of the goods, the lowness of the prices, and the variety of the assortment.

Salisbury, May 5th, 1830. 17

N. B. Hackett & Lemly have a lot back of their store, and opposite Mowry's Blacksmith's Shop, provided for the accommodation of their friends, with racks and troughs, convenient for hitching and feeding horses.

More New & Fashionable GOODS.

THE subscriber still continues to keep up a large and full supply of almost every kind of

GOODS,

suited to all seasons of the year: And is now receiving and opening, at his Store in Salisbury, additional supplies of the latest importations, selected by himself, with care, and bought on the best terms for cash, part in Philadelphia, but principally in New York: Which are offered on the lowest terms for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. The public are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. JOHN MURPHY.

Salisbury, April, 1830. 3mt28

J. M. Respectfully begs leave to return his unfeigned thanks, for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honoured with, by a discerning public; and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

Fresh Goods!

DAVID PARKS is now receiving and opening, at his Store in the town of Charlotte, a few doors north of the Court-House, a very handsome and general assortment of

New and Cheap Goods,

purchased by himself, for cash, at the North; which will enable him to sell as low as Goods can be had in this part of the country. His assortment comprises every article usually kept in Stores; and being of the latest importations, those wishing to purchase may be assured of finding the newest and most splendid patterns.

D. Parks is grateful for the liberal patronage hitherto received; and respectfully invites his old customers, and all who wish to buy new, elegant and cheap Goods, to call, examine his stock, the quality and the prices, and then judge for themselves. 3t20

Charlotte, May 4th, 1830.

BONNETS,

BLEACH'D, TRIM'D, &c.

MRS. MARY M. CANON respectfully informs the Ladies of Cabarrus and the adjoining counties, that she has commenced, at her residence in Concord, the business of bleaching, trimming, and dressing

LEGHORN & other BONNETS;

and will warrant her work to be done in a neat and fashionable style. She solicits a share of public patronage; and hopes to merit it, by the style of her work, and the promptness with which she will attend to all orders she may be favored with.

Bonnets sent from a distance, shall be carefully attended to, on the shortest notice, and forwarded in accordance with instructions.

Concord, May 4th, 1830. 3t20.

State of North Carolina, Rowan county:

IN Equity, March term, 1830: William Austin and Benjamin Taylor, vs. Benjamin Darnell: Injunction. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin Darnell is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, published at Salisbury, for six weeks, that unless he appears at the next Court of Equity to be held for Rowan county, at the Court-House in Jefferson, on the third Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, it will be heard exparte and the injunction made perpetual. 6t21 Test: R. GENTRY, *C. M. E.*

THE FAIR SEX.

When life looks lone and dreary,
What light can dispel the gloom?
When time's swift wing grows weary,
What charm can refresh his plume?
'Tis woman, whose sweetness beameth
O'er all that we feel or see:
And if *Man* of heaven o'er dreameth,
'Tis when he thinks purely of *thee.*

Merit.—True merit, like a river, the deeper it is, the less noise it makes.

Marquis of Halifax.

Portrait Painting.

B. GARDNER intends to remain in Salisbury a short time, and will attend to any application in his profession. He has taken the room over Mr. Mitchell's, opposite the State Bank; where Ladies and Gentlemen are most respectfully solicited to call, and see specimens of his Painting.

Salisbury, May 7th, 1830. 18

New Fashionable & Cheap GOODS.

MICHAEL BROWN

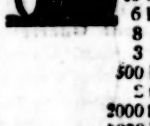
HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he is now opening, at his old stand in Salisbury, an elegant assortmen of

New, Fashionable, & Cheap Goods,

direct from the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and selected by himself, from the *latest importations* for the Spring of 1830: Which he offers as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this market. His assortment comprises every article usually kept in Stores. Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves, 18

Salisbury, May 7th, 1830.

Fresh Groceries.



JUST received, and for sale very low for cash,

45 bags *Coffee*
6 hhds. *Sugar*
8 do. Molasses
3 bbls. Loaf Sugar
500 bushels Liverpool *Salt*
2 tierces fresh Rice
2000 lbs. Spun Cotton, assorted Nos.
2000 lbs. Logwood, partly ground
2 bbls. Copperas.
400 lbs. Putty
12 kegs White Lead, ground in oil
Teneriffe, Lisbon and Sweet *Wines*

Also, on hand,

5000 lbs. BACON;

With a general and full assortment of all other kinds of GOODS, suited to the season and place.

JOHN MURPHY.

May 7th, 1830. 8t25

New Cheap Store.

CLAYLAND & TORRENCE.

R. M. CLAYLAND and A. TORRENCE, having formed a copartnership in the Mercantile Business, under the above firm, beg leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that they have just returned from New-York and Philadelphia, with a beautiful assortment of

New Style, Fancy and Staple

GOODS,

which have been selected from the latest importations, and will be offered at a very small advance for *cash*. Purchasers are invited to call and view their assortment.

Salisbury, April 5, 1830. 14

No longer to be "put off."

THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would advise those interested, to call on him *before ten days before* May Court. A. TORRENCE.

April 17th, 1830. 15

The Tennessee Spinster.

HAVING commenced manufacturing the Machines commonly known as the *Tennessee Spinster*, the subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make, on short notice, at his Shop in the town of Salisbury, Main street, opposite the State Bank, any number of those useful articles of Household Furniture, at only *one hundred dollars* a piece, completed ready for use; whereas they have always heretofore sold at *one hundred and twenty five dollars*. Any servant, with very little instruction, can, from *cotton in the seed*, pick, card, and spin from thirty to forty cuts of yarn a day—either coarse or fine, slack or hard twisted, as may be desired.

The subscriber has some of these Machines now finished, and in operation; those desirous of seeing them are invited to call.

Orders for Machines, sent from a distance, will be promptly attended to.

E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, April 26th, 1830. 16

DIVISION ORDERS.

Head Quarters 4th Division of the Militia of N. Carolina.

SALISBURY, 10th MAY, 1830.

BY virtue of authority vested in the Major General commanding the 4th Division, the following Staff Appointments are made:

Robert Macnamara, of Rowan, to be Inspector General, with the rank of Lieutenant Col.

Marshall Turene Polk, of Mecklenburg, to be Quarter Master General, with the rank of Major;

Albert Torrence, of Salisbury, to be Aid de Camp, with the rank of Major;

Thomas B. Smartt, of Charlotte, to be Aid de Camp, with the rank of Major;

George C. Mendenhall, of Guilford, to be Judge Advocate, with the rank of Major;

D. Morgan Barringer, of Cabarrus, to be Assistant Pay Master General, with the rank of Major;

Dr. Pinkney C. Caldwell, of Charlotte, to be Surgeon General.

And all officers and soldiers of the Fourth Division, are duly commanded to respect and obey them accordingly. 3t21

By order of Major General THOMAS G. POLK.

THOMAS B. SMARTT, *Aid de Camp.*

2 or 3 Journeymen Tailors,

WHO are good workmen, and steady men, will find constant employment, and liberal wages, on application to the subscribers, in Statesville, Iredell county, N. C.

LOWRY & LOCKE.

Statesville, May 10th, 1830. 4t22

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

Religion.—We pity the man who has no religion in his heart—no high and irresistible yearning after a better and holier existence—who is contented with the sensibility and grossness of earth—whose spirit never revolts at the darkness of his prison house, nor exults at the thoughts of its final emancipation. We pity him, for he affords no evidence of his high origin—no manifestation of that intellectual prerogative which renders him delegated lord of the visible creation. He can rank no higher than animal nature; the spiritual could never stoop so lowly. To seek for beastly excitements—to minister with a bountiful hand to depraved and strange appetites—are the attributes of the animal alone. To limit our hopes and aspirations to this life and this world, is like remaining forever living in the place of our birth, without ever lifting the veil of the visible horizon, which bent over our infancy.

There is religion in every thing around us, a calm and holy religion in the unbreathing things of nature, which man would do well to imitate. It is a meek and blessed influence, stealing in, as it were unawares upon the heart. It comes quietly, and without excitement. It has no terror; no gloom in its approaches. It does not rouse up the passions—it is untrammelled by the creeds and unshadowed by the superstitions of man. It is fresh from the immediate presence of the Great Spirit which pervades and quickens it. It is written on the arched sky. It looks out from every star. It is on the sailing cloud, and the invisible wind. It is among the hills and valleys of the earth—where the shrubless mountain top pierces the thin atmosphere of eternal Winter,—or where the mighty forest fluctuates before the wind with its dark waves of green foliage. It is spread out like a legible language upon the broad face of the unsleeping Ocean. It is the poetry of Nature. It is this, uplifts the spirit within us, until it is tall enough to overlook the shadows of our place of probation; which breaks, link, after link, the chain which binds us to materiality; and which opens to imagination a world of spiritual beauty and holiness.

Adulteration of Milk.—From an inquiry instituted in Paris, on the subject of the adulterations of milk, it appears that the common ingredients are water, wheat flour, and sugar candy. The new milk is allowed to stand for a time, and a portion of the cream is removed; water is then added to the skim milk: it is whitened by boiled wheat flour, and the flat taste arising from the flour is removed by a small quantity of sugar candy. A still more ingenious fraud is practised in Paris, with emulsion of almonds, by means of which, for a shilling, thirty pints of water may be changed into fair and honest milk; and by the addition of a little sugar candy, the flavour as well as colour and consistency may be obtained. The former adulteration is supposed to be the one most commonly practised in London. Neither is discoverable without chemical tests.

Change of Tone.....The Easton (Pa.) Argus, the paper which first announced Mr. Wolf as a candidate for Governor, now says, that "Mr. Shulze was as far superior to George Wolf as Governor of Pennsylvania, as Lehigh Coal is to *saw dust*.

Cow-Cabbage...Mr. Russell advertises the seeds of this vegetable, lately received from London, at 12 1-2 cents per paper. It was introduced into England from France and the isle of Jersey, where it attains the height of from 4 to 10 or 12 feet. It is stated that in France, 60 plants set 4 feet apart, afford sufficient food for one cow, a year, without the aid of any other fodder. It lives through the winter and lasts four years. It is used for cattle by cutting off the large leaves and sprouts as wanted except a few at the top. Early in the spring it produces vast numbers of large delicious sprouts for the table, said to be equal to asparagus. It is sown in the spring and transplanted like other cabbage.

Hampshire Gaz.

Cato, the Censor, said to a very debauched old fellow, "Friend, old age has deformities enough of its own—do not add to it the deformity of vice."

Plutarch.

A NEW PARTY IN NEW-ENGLAND.

The building of Bunker Hill Monument has started a new party among the ladies in New-England. Mrs. Hale is the female manager of the monument party, and Mrs. Ware of the anti-monument party. A dreadful rustling among the brocades, bonnets and bandboxes, is the consequence. Mrs. Hale says, that the ladies ought to finish the monument. Mrs. Ware says "no"—they should attend to their babies and bonnets, their puddings and pincushions, and let the male creatures build all the monuments. Mrs. Ware has the same reason on her side—Mrs. Hale the most fancy. We are with both parties, and both sides of the question—for wherever woman is, there must man be.

N. Y. Courier.

Ostrich.....A vessel arrived at Philadelphia, from Montevideo, has brought a South American Ostrich. It is a young animal, but measures 6 feet 2 inches from the ground to the top of the bill, when the neck is stretched. It has no voice, and can make no noise except with its feet or wings, or by clapping its bills together.

A young gentlemen who had quarrelled with a lady to whom he had paid his addresses, was so impudent as to threaten that he would publish the letters she had written him. That, she replied, would be truly vexatious, for though I need not be ashamed of the contents, I certainly ought to be ashamed of their direction!

Air Matresses, &c.—There is no end to the invention of man. Matresses, pillows, and chair cushions, filled with air, and possessing amazing elasticity, have recently been invented in England.

Isinglass, boiled in spirits of wine, will produce a fine transparent cement, which will unite broken glass, so as to render the fracture almost imperceptible, and perfectly secure.

A merchant in Gwinett co'y. Geo. recently bought *one hundred and twelve dozen spades* in Charleston, S. C. for the use of the gold diggers in Habersham!

Ebony and Topaz.—A Prussian Colonel is about to be married to one of the daughters of Christophe, at Dresden. The lady is said to be highly accomplished, with a beautiful lamp-black complexion. *De gustibus non, &c.*

Camden Jour.

Col. Thomas Barclay, British Consul General in the United States, died on Wednesday the 28th ult. in the city of New York. All the papers speak of him in the handsomest terms, as an accomplished gentleman. He was a native of the city of New York.

STATE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 1, 1830—[*Official.*]

Notes Discounted,	32,138,270 39
Domestic Bills Discounted,	10,806,883 56
Funded Debt held by the Bank,	11,122,530 00
Real Estate,	2,891,890 73
Funds in Europe, equal to specie,	2,732,695 35
Specie,	9,043,748 97
Public Deposites,	9,905,691 87
Private Deposites,	7,704,256 87
Circulation,	*16,083,864 00

* This is the circulation from the office returns. However we know that a part of it is received at other offices, and is in passage from one to the other. So that the nett circulation is 14,175,927.

A Buffalo (N. P.) paper says—An acquaintance upon whose statement we place full reliance, has given us a description of a most singular Calf, which he examined in this county last week. The animal was literally *inside out*; the hair, feet, tail and hair being *within the skin*, and the heart, liver, and intestines, *occupying the outer surface of the body.*

WHEW!

Ugliness.—A lounger at a tavern, seeing a gentleman ride up to the door, rose and accosted him; "stranger, don't your face ache?" "No, why do you ask that question?" "It looked so ugly, I thought it must hurt you."

The following obituary notice is copied from the London (Eng.) Examiner of March 31, 1830:

DIED, at Bath, *Fortune*, wife of Mr. *Gifford*, of Great Pulteney street, and cousin to T. Jefferson, the late excellent President of the United States.

It is stated in the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, that President Jackson intends to visit the Eastern States in the course of the summer, and will go as far North as the Lakes.